

JAMES A. HOYT, EDITOR.

The friends of Col. CHARLES S. MATTHEWSON respectfully nominate him as a candidate for Major of the volunteer companies recently formed in this District.

January 10, 1861 21

We ask a perusal of the spirited article in another column, from a New Jersey paper, which boldly espouses the Southern cause.

The correspondence between the Commissioners from South Carolina and President BUCHANAN, noticed in our last issue, will be found on our fourth page.

Liberal Donation.

A patriotic citizen of Georgia has sent a donation of \$2,000 to the Secretary of the Treasury of this State, for the public service.

We are requested to state that the exercises of the Military and Classical Academy will be resumed on next Monday. Unavoidable causes prevented the resumption of duties, as announced in our last.

Executed.

FREDERICK LEACH, who was sentenced at the Fall Term of our Court, for the murder of HAMPTON COBB, was hung on Friday last, in the suburbs of our Town. As usual, there was a large attendance of people in the village on that day.

The Keowee Courier.

We see by the last number that Messrs. R. YOUNG and W. H. HOLCOMB have purchased a half-interest in this popular journal. Friend THOMPSON continues at the helm as editor, which post he has occupied with signal ability and success for years. A pleasant career to all!

We publish, on the first page, the "Declaration of Causes which justify the Secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union." It is a clear, distinct and satisfactory statement of the aggressive measures upon our section, and also sets forth an explicit view of the right to secede. It is from the able pen of Mr. MERRINGER, and was published several weeks since, but we have been too closely pressed for room to present it sooner.

For the Ladies.

Our friends of the Drug Store underneath this office, EVANS & HUBBARD, have just received an elegant assortment of the very finest Perfumery, such as Lubin's genuine Extracts, &c., &c., together with many other articles for a Lady's toilet. The mere announcement of the fact is sufficient to ensure rapid sale of these "indispensable requisites."

The Tugalo Rangers.

A volunteer Cavalry Company at Hartwell, Ga., met on the 12th inst., and elected the following, as their officers:

- JOEL TOWERS, Captain. A. CHEROKEE, 1st Lieutenant. I. N. REDDER, 2d. F. B. HODGES, 3d.

Accepted.

We gladly chronicle the fact that the services of the Palmetto Riflemen have been accepted by the Governor. The corps is accepted as one of the Rifle companies authorized to be raised in this Brigade. The cloth for uniforms has been ordered, together with everything to make the company outfit complete. The "Palmettos" claim a prominent place in the scene of danger, if war ensues, and will exhibit none other than gallant conduct in defence of our beloved Carolina.

An Editor in Actual Service.

We observe by the last issue of the Abbeville Press, that its accomplished editor, W. A. LEE, Esq., has shouldered his musket as "high private" in the ranks of the Abbeville company, which went down to Charleston last week. The fraternity could not be represented by a more noble, high-souled gentleman than our gallant friend.

Another brother editor and esteemed friend, Capt. F. F. WARLEY, of the Darlington Southerner, and commander of the "Guards" from that place, has been in service for several weeks, with his spirited corps. Three cheers for the editors now on duty in defence of their State!

The Southern Confederacy.

It will be seen from despatches which we publish this morning, that Mississippi, Alabama and Florida have seceded from the Federal Union. The ball rolls unceasingly on, and by the 4th of March the entire slave States will be free, independent, and forever out of the reach of abolition rule. What a sublime spectacle to be recorded in history! The second struggle for liberty and equality is even more brilliant than the first, and the daring, heroic action of South Carolina will yet be viewed in its proper light.

The Convention of Georgia met on yesterday, and ere the week closes, we expect the glad tidings that she has become united with the Palmetto and other States, in building up a new government far more powerful than that bequeathed by our patriotic ancestry. Citizens, one and all, prepare to welcome our sister across the Savannah with the liveliest demonstrations!

SENECA RANGERS.—By letters from Anderson District, we learn that the gallant yeomanry of the up-country are no laggards in maintaining the honor and glory of the State, but are rapidly arming and forming themselves into companies. Below we give a list of the officers of the "Seneca Rangers," a corps of mounted men, armed and equipped at their own expense, whose services have been tendered to the Governor, and who are eager to have a "place in the picture" in sustaining the rights of South Carolina against the sectional bandit war waged against her.—Charleston Mercury.

DEATH OF CAPT. SHUBRICK.—We regret to learn that Capt. Shubrick, late of the U. S. Navy, and for several years residing near Pendleton, died on Monday last. He had seen much service, having received several dangerous wounds in the face and head in battle. Capt. Shubrick was a brave and accomplished officer, and we mourn, in common with his countrymen, the demise of so gallant a man.—Pickens Courier, 12th inst.

Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, was burnt in effigy, at Knoxville, on Tuesday night. The Maine Legislature have elected ex-Governor Morrill United States Senator in place of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, resigned.

The Albany Journal announces that Hon. William H. Seward has accepted the office of Secretary of State under Mr. Lincoln's administration. At Louisville, on the 8th, salutes were fired in honor of General Jackson and Major Anderson.

"Ruby's" Experience in Soldier Life.

We noticed last week that our genial, gifted friend, W. M. MARTIN, had become associated with the Yorkville Enquirer as contributing editor. In the last number of that paper we read with pleasure, and no little astonishment, one of his racy letters dated Fort Moultrie, where he was quartered with the Columbia Artillery. His usual signature is "Ruby," but since he has turned soldier we find the ominous prefix of "Corporal" given. We congratulate him upon the proud distinction, and likewise upon his gallant bearing in the action—which is to come. Here is the conclusion of "Ruby's" first impression in actual service:

Most of Thursday was spent by the men in visiting the city and purchasing little comforts for camp life. On Thursday night our boat sailed for Sullivan's Island, and, on Friday, we disembarked and marched up to our present quarters, which are on the parade ground in rear of the Fort. Yesterday the Company was formed, and we were marched over to the Fort expecting to get dinner. You may possibly imagine our disappointment when we, instead of a summons to dinner, heard a dispatch read, stating that our Commissioners had returned, and that troops were embarking for the reinforcement of Fort Sumter and the reduction of Charleston. This was most pleasant I don't think. Instead of dinner, news of a certain fight, very trying to weak stomachs. We gave three cheers for Carolina and returned to quarters to undergo a pleasant time of guard duty.—About twenty of us, among whom "Ruby" is proud to be enrolled, are detailed as a sort of forlorn hope, if the worst comes. This guard has been drilled at the heavy guns, and it is very quieting to the nerves, to know that all the time Major Anderson is watching us with loaded guns, ready to send our bodies in very many directions. The men are all in good spirits, not anxious for an attack, but ready if it comes. This morning, while the Company were at breakfast, Major Anderson sent a ball down the channel as if to show us what he could do. The whistling as it passed was very distinct, but I did not like the tune as much as some I have heard. Well, soldier's life is rather hard, but I enjoy it. It is not very suggestive of editorials however, and as I was on duty nearly the whole of last night, I must dry up for the present. So with kind feelings for all your readers, which I evince by closing now, and three cheers for South Carolina, I am cheerfully yours.

CORPORAL "RUBY."

AN ORDINANCE to dissolve the Union between the State of Alabama and the other States united under the compact styled the United States of America. WHEREAS, the election of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States of America, by a sectional party, avowedly hostile to the domestic institutions, and the peace and security of the people of the State of Alabama, following upon the heels of many and dangerous infractions of the Constitution of the United States by many of the States and people of the Northern section, is a political wrong of so insulting and menacing a character as to justify the people of the State of Alabama in the adoption of prompt and decided measures for their future peace and security; therefore,

Be it declared and ordained by the people of the State of Alabama in Convention assembled, That the State of Alabama now withdraws and is hereby withdrawn from the Union, known as the United States of America, and henceforth ceases to be one of the said United States, and is, and of right ought to be, a sovereign independent State.

Sec. 2. And be it further declared and ordained by the people of the State of Alabama in Convention assembled, that all powers over the territory of the said State and over the people thereof, heretofore delegated to the Government of the United States of America, be and they are hereby withdrawn from the said Government, and are hereby resumed and vested in the people of the State of Alabama.

And as it is the desire and purpose of the people of Alabama to meet the slaveholding States of the South, who approve such purpose, in order to frame a provisional and permanent Government, upon the principles of the United States, Be it also resolved by the people of Alabama in Convention assembled, That the people of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, be and are hereby invited to meet the people of the State of Alabama, by their delegates, in Convention, on the fourth day of February next, at Montgomery, State of Alabama, for the purpose of consultation with each other as to the most effectual mode of securing concerted and harmonious action in whatever measures may be deemed most desirable for the common peace and security.

And be it further resolved, That the President of this Convention be, and is hereby instructed to transmit forthwith, a copy of the foregoing preamble, ordinance and resolutions, to the Governors of the several States named. The said resolutions done by the Sublime of Alabama, in Convention assembled, at Montgomery, this eleventh day of January, 1861.

The ordinance, preamble and resolutions, were adopted by a vote of—ayes 61, nays 39. After the adoption of the Ordinance, the Hall was opened for visitors. A splendid flag, presented by the ladies of Alabama, was conveyed to the President's stand and formally presented to the Convention through Hon. W. L. Yancey, in a handsome and patriotic address.

Mr. Smith, delegate from Tuscaloosa, followed in a feeling reference to the stars and stripes, and invoked a blessing on the new flag. Alpheus Baker, of Eufaula, returned the thanks of the Convention to the ladies in eloquent terms.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Brown said: MR. PRESIDENT:—When the record is finished which the Senate is about to make, it will show the absence of the Senators from Alabama, Florida and Mississippi. I rise to say a word which is so. Those States have taken steps to withdraw from the Federal Union, of which we are not so well officially informed as to justify our considering it a formal notice, but we think our duty to take an active part in the proceedings of this body, either speaking or voting. My colleague, now confined in his room by sickness, I am sure concurs in what I say.

THE SECRET NEGOTIATIONS.—The Charleston papers of yesterday afford us but little additional information with regard to the secret conferences held between the State and the commander of Fort Sumter. The Mercury has to think that before the middle of the present week, enough will have transpired in relation to them to gratify the general curiosity of our citizens. The Courier says that R. N. Gourdin, Esq., followed Col. Hayne and Lieut. Hall to Washington, by the night train on the North Eastern Railroad, with a commission from Governor Pickens. [Col. Guardian.

Dr. Brown has resigned his position as President of the Newberry College.

[From the Newark Evening Journal, Dec. 22.]

The Southern Cause our Cause.

The Southern secession movement deepens and strengthens. The practical action of South Carolina has awakened the liveliest feelings of sympathy in other States, and at many important Southern centres the beginning of the revolution, which the South believes is to end in Southern independence, is hailed with such joyful demonstrations as only follow the inauguration of great political and moral achievements. Not only in extreme Southern States is the independence of South Carolina openly recognized and applauded, but in the border States of Delaware and Virginia the news of the first step in secession is received with joy, and welcomed by the explosion of gunpowder and the plaudits of the ladies.

The South are terribly in earnest in this secession movement. It is no fanciful freak of hair-brained fanatics, striving to realize some abstract theory of morals, social perfection, or political economy, but the result of a long series of aggressions upon the property, the rights and the liberties of the South by a political party in the North, which has now obtained the power to make good its threats against them, and either overwhelm them in ruin or make them submissive subjects of a sectional anti-slavery government. To submit to one or the other alternative would show our Southern brethren to be either unworthy of the blessings of civilization or weak cowards, unable to appreciate their position or to save themselves from the fatal grasp of their enemies.

Nearly all classes of people in the North are naturally inclined to regard the action of South Carolina as unadvisedly precipitate. It may be so. Many of the people of the South so regard it. There are, doubtless, not a few individuals in South Carolina who might have desired to pause and reflect before severing the relations existing between that State and the other members of the Confederacy. No great popular movement ever received the stamp of entire unanimity. Our Revolution of Independence, which the world has admitted to be as just a cause as ever a people engaged in, is a high instance that no cause can be so sacred as to exempt it from foes. The Bostonians who consigned the British taxed tea to the waves were disguised as Indians, and there were those who did not hesitate publicly to denounce this destruction of property. It required the eloquent tongue of Patrick Henry to convince the trembling doubters of his day that a war had actually commenced, from which there was no escape but degrading and cowardly submission.

South Carolina may be liable to the charge of undue haste in declaring her independence. But who is to be the judge of her movements? With remarkable unanimity she has thrown herself into the breach, declaring that she will no longer remain within a Union where she cannot have her rights and be recognized as an equal. She has declared her independence, resumed her sovereignty, and with her rests the responsibility. We, who recognize the principle of State rights, and admit that the wrongs of which the South complains are neither chimerical or trifling, cannot surely join our execrations with those of the Tribune and the Mercury against the action of South Carolina. If that State has erred, we must regard it as an error of judgment or policy, but by no means as an act of treason to the Constitution, the Northern violation of the provisions of which had already practically dissolved the Union.

Nor can we doubt that most if not all of the other Southern States will not be found lagging behind South Carolina in giving practical effect to the prevailing ideas of Southern rights and Southern independence. There will be occasion shortly for those whose vocabulary is stored with epithets for the Palmetto State, to enlarge their treasury of expletives in order to include seven or eight additional rebellious sovereignties. If Abe Lincoln, the would-be-President of the United States, is inclined to coerce these seven or eight States into the attitude of subjects to his Abolition dynasty, he will find the fifteen Southern States acting as a unit in a common defence of their homes and firesides, to say nothing of the Northern difficulties in the way of such a programme.

Nothing short of a practical assertion of Southern independence can now save this distracted country. It may be called secession, revolution, treason if you please, but let those who characterize the position of South Carolina as rebellious, remember that the Tories of the Revolution were not rebels, but abject submissionists, and that the country was rescued from Great Britain in spite of these friends of coercion.

We see now that the Black Republican abolition fabric is tottering and reeling like a drunken man, in spite of the efforts of its fanatical leaders to stay the reactionary tide, and to keep their columns in close order until they can reap the fruits of their ill gotten and sectional victory, by the employment of force against the Southern rebels. Daily the rank and file of their army are leaving them, disgusted with present disaster with present disasters, and foreseeing nothing but ruin and misery in the future. The defections from abolitionism have already been so extensive that the panic in the Black Republican party is assuming fearful proportions. Whatever is to happen to the country, the sectional party which elected Mr. Lincoln is in the last throes of dissolution, and can by no possibility ever again become a controlling power in the land.

Nothing but the firm and determined stand taken by the South in self-defence could have brought about this speedily and gratifying result. For this work, we in the North, who have ever boldly supported our Southern brethren against Abolitionism, should cordially thank the South, whose prompt and independent action has averted a worse calamity than disunion, i. e. abolitionism. For one, we have no tears to shed because the South have determined to save themselves from disgrace and destruction. As we have hated and loathed the whining hypocrites who have taunted South Carolina with cowardice and Virginia with mental debility and general pauperism, so we sympathize most heartily with the brave spirits of the South, who, in a noble defence of their own liberties, will at the same time enable the true friends of the Union in the North to put down Abolitionism and bury it so deep that its corrupt carcass may never again be thrust into the eyes of honest men. So mote it be.

FROM CHARLESTON.—We learn from a private source that on Friday eleven guns and gun carriages were sent down to Morris' Island and four placed in the battery at the lower part of the Island.

The Washington Light Infantry and another company have been sent to Bird's Key, which commands the joint between Morris' Island and Edisto river, for the purpose of preventing the landing of hostile troops; the water here is deep enough to admit the Brooklyn.

It is stated that some of the laborers at Fort Sumter have escaped, and that more are anxious to leave but are prevented. The Abbeville company have been sent to Fort Moultrie to take the place of the troops sent to Bird's Key.—Col. Guardian.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

TALLAHASSEE, January 11.—Florida seceded yesterday, at twenty minutes past 12 o'clock. Vote—62 to 7.

MONTGOMERY, January 11.—Alabama has seceded by twenty-two majority in Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11.—The Arsenal at Baton Rouge was taken possession of, last night, by the State troops.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—It is rumored that at a dinner party last evening, an altercation took place between Gen. Scott and Mr. Toombs; the latter expressed the wish that those who ordered the Star of the West to Charleston, had been on board, if she sunk. Scott replied, when Toombs gave him the lie, Scott rose to resent it but was withheld by parties present. The thing is kept quiet.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—Mr. Thomas, the Secretary of the Treasury, has resigned, and Gen. John A. Dix, of New York, has been appointed in his place. The appointment has been confirmed. In the Senate, Mr. Hunter's resolution to retrocede to certain seceding States the fortifications therein, came up. Mr. Hunter said there was now no hope of preserving the Union, the only hope is in a reconstruction. He favored a dual executive, and suggested reforms in the executive branch of the government, and in the Supreme Court. He said coercion was not proper now possible. If the Government did not intend coercion, the forts and arsenals were of no use to them; if they did, they ought to be taken from them; he concluded by appealing for a continuance of peace.

MONTGOMERY, January 11.—The Ordinance of Secession passed at thirty minutes after 2 o'clock to-day. Cannon are firing, bells ringing, and the whole city is in a blaze of enthusiasm.

WASHINGTON, January 12—3 1/2 p. m.—Hon. Philip Clayton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, leaves on Monday, to return to his home in Georgia. The Mississippi delegation have just retired in a body from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Cabinet held quite a protracted session last night over the report of Lieut. Talbot. The present disposition of the administration is to leave matters at Charleston in their present condition, and to sustain Anderson in his position.

It is now absolutely certain that the most vigorous measures have been resolved upon by the War Department, under the advice of Gen. Scott. The Fulton and other vessels of war are ordered to get ready for active service. The Cabinet has firmly resolved upon enforcing the laws, and at any cost.

The President and Cabinet being now a unit, great precautions will be taken to prevent their action from transpiring, particularly as to the movements of troops and vessels of war, and the nature of the instructions furnished to Lieutenant Talbot for Major Anderson. It is reported that the President will cause the arrest of any correspondent sending information of Government movements to the South. There is now no member of the Cabinet who admits the sight of secession. Holt will be confirmed as Secretary of War. The Interior and Postoffice Departments are still vacant.

It is stated that under directions of the Navy Department the Brooklyn is not to cross the bar at Charleston.

PENSACOLA, January 12.—Fort Barancas, and the Pensacola Navy Yard, were taken possession of, at half-past one o'clock to-day, by the Alabama and Florida troops. The Federal troops had already deserted the post after spiking the guns, and have occupied Fort Pickens. A ship with provisions is at Fort Pickens.

Capt. Shepherd intends running a small steamer with men, under the guns and attack the Fort. The Georgia troops, perhaps, will be necessary. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has telegraphed Capt. Colquitt, who is in attendance at the Convention, to be ready with his company. He may be needed very soon. Maj. Chase is in command of the Florida and Alabama troops.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11.—The military expeditions which left here yesterday and the day previous have taken possession of Forts Jackson and St. Phillips on the Mississippi river, and Fort Pike at the entrance of Lake Pontchartrain. No resistance was offered to the New Orleans troops.

The United Arsenal at Cotaboechie has been seized by the order of the State government, because that the United States officer was about to remove the arms.

The Pelican flag now floats over all these posts. Full returns from the State showing the secessionists will have an overwhelming majority in the State Convention.

BOSTON, January 14.—The sloop of war Macaulay, from Portsmouth, passed the highland light this morning. She was bound South and was under sealed orders.

WASHINGTON, January 13—9 45 P. M.—The Administration is still undecided as to what course it will pursue with regard to the recent difficulties with South Carolina, arising out of the visit of the Star of the West.

It is now asserted that the Star of the West will not be ordered back to Charleston, but sent to where, it is believed, she was originally destined, Fortress Monroe, on the Chesapeake Bay, Virginia. But no movement will be made for the present, in view of intimations in official quarters that Major Anderson has sent further despatches, and that the Cabinet is soon to be put in communication with the authorities of South Carolina with special reference to this difficulty.

About 200 United States troops arrived in the city, this morning, and were quartered in the Army Barracks. The object is to make a military display calculated to intimidate any attempt at invasion.

It is considered doubtful whether the President will remove Mr. Holt from the War Department, as he has not yet made choice of a successor. The Constitution newspaper (late Administration organ) comments with great severity on Gen. Scott's present assumption of power. It considers him as playing the dictator in the full sense of the term, as he is directing the whole army movements and maintaining a coercive and ruinous policy.

Oliver Mansfield, of Currituck county, N. C., aged 17, was accidentally shot and killed while hunting in Princess Anne county, Va., Christmas day.

Rev. Basil Manly, of Alabama, has accepted the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Montgomery, Ala.

The stable of Martin Mullinax, in Yorkville, was burned on last Sunday night.

OFFICIAL RETURN

Of the Election held in this District on Monday last, for Clerk of the Court:

Table with columns: Name, Votes, Total. Includes Anderson C. House, Pendleton, Haynie, Craytonville, Sherard's, Greenwood, Bozeman's, White Plains, Townville, Storeville, Centreville, Andersonville, Honca Path, Stantonville, Howard's, Calhoun, McClinton's, Orrville, Douthit's, Brown's Muster Gr., Belton, Evergreen, Minton's, Williamston.

DEATH OF HON. HENRY W. CONNOR.—Our community will learn with profound sorrow of the decease of this well known and highly respected citizen, which occurred last evening at his residence in this city. Mr. Connor was a native of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, was born in 1796, and is consequently in the 64th year of his age. In early life he was engaged in the factorage business; he afterwards carried on a wholesale hardware business in King-street, and was one of the energetic citizens who built up the substantial block on Hayne street, for the accommodation of the jobbing trade of Charleston. He has been more widely known as the President of the Bank of Charleston and President of the South Carolina Railroad Company, and in the management of both of these corporations he exhibited, in the most marked manner, his well known characteristics of energy, perseverance and sagacity. For several years past his attention has been given to the banking business. His principal house was in New Orleans, under the style and firm of H. W. Connor & Son, and controlled a large and lucrative business in the South-west. The firm of H. W. Connor & Co. in this city is too well known to require more than this reference.—Charleston Mercury.

FOURNEY FOR SECESSION.—Mr. Flournoy, who was temporary chairman of the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, writes a secession missive to the Memphis Appeal, which he thus winds up: "I am, then, for a State Convention as early as practicable, with the avowed purpose of declaring ourselves out of the Union, by the adoption of the ordinance of secession; and secondly, to recommend the convocation of all the slave States in Convention (both those that had seceded and those that had not seceded, if there were any such) of forming a new government. To that Government I am ready to swear allegiance, and with my adopted State to follow its fortunes through sunshine and storm, ready to appropriate to its success all that I have of courage, fortune, life; and ready to act any part in its establishment that may be imposed upon me by my country—from a fourth corporal to a brigadier-general."

Lieutenant William Butler, of the 2d Artillery, U. S. A., from South Carolina, who has been for three years on the frontier, is en route to his native State, and will forward his resignation to the Department forthwith.

Four companies of volunteers, from the two regiments in Barnwell District, were promptly raised on Saturday. A cavalry company from the same District has tendered its services to the Governor.

The papers say that Major Anderson is a native of Buckingham county, Virginia. He married the daughter of Gen. Clinch, of Ga., in which he is said to own a large landed and slave property.

Commander Randolph, of the Navy, has resigned his commission, and will immediately tender his services to Alabama.

Private W. F. Dodge, of the Washington Artillery, suffered a fracture of the right arm, in Fort Moultrie, some days since, by an accident.

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Hymenaeal.

MARRIED, on the 20th Dec., by Rev. Samuel Green, CHARLES F. HOKE, of Williamston, to Miss M. LOU AUSTIN, of Greenville.

Attention, Palmetto Riflemen!

YOU are hereby ordered to assemble in front of the Court House, for drill and instruction, on Saturday next at 11 o'clock a. m. precisely. By order of the Captain. MIKE MAGEE, O. S.

Seneca Rangers.

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at Anderson C. H., on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., ready for drill. By order of the Captain. E. BERRY SLOAN, Sec'y.

CONVENTION DOCUMENTS.

COL. T. Y. SIMONS JR., member of the Committee from St. Phillips and St. Michael's, having kindly consented to take charge of all printed matter for distribution, during the recess of the Convention of South Carolina, Delegates will please apply to him for such documents as they may be entitled to under the orders of the Convention. PAUL QUATTLEBAUM, Chairman of the Committee on Printing.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of various writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, I will expose to sale on Saturday in February next, within the usual hours of sale, before the Court House door at Anderson, the following property, to wit: One Tract of Land containing one hundred and sixty-one acres, one gray horse, and one cream colored colt, levied on as the property of Asa Garrison, at the suit of Wm. Hudgins, and others. One lot of Brick at Williamston on Tuesday after Sale-day in February next, levied on as the property of the Williamston Hotel Company, at the suit of Stephen McCully. J. D. M. DOBBINS, S.A.D. Sheriff's Office, Jan. 17, 1860.

To All Concerned!

THE subscriber has adopted the CASH SYSTEM, and will positively require the money for all work done in his Shop in the future. All indebted by note or account are requested to settle immediately. By so doing, they will SAVE COST. This is certainly the last notice, as I must have money. THOMAS MAGILL, Nov. 1, 1860.